PARIS SOFT HATS .- A choice supply received Nos. 5, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURIS AND DRY GOODS
for the season, sprinkle freely with Lyons' Magnetic Besser
POWDER. It is natural death to everything of the insect species
Maths will not come near it. Throw about your Carpets, Bedding,
Closics, &c. It is perfectly clean. Updedstorers should not it in all
Purnitures. Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Manufacturers,
Purriers and Gardeners should use freely—
Meths in fars, bugs in beds,
Reselves crawling on your floor,
Rats and nice in barns and sheds.
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insect that amoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,

Lyon, with his Fowder, says
All the insects that samoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
Lyon's Powner is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house
tousets, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magneric Pills
are sure death to rate and mine. Sold overywhere.
Sample Finels, 25:: regular sizes, 50:, and \$1.
Banker & Park Nos. (Sand 18 Park Row, N. Y.
Houses, ships, and public buildings cleared of vernin by context.

EVERYPODY !- Who has a valuable stock of

Ladies Gatters. Gontlemen's elegant promenade Boots, and Boots and Shoes for the young, to sell at marvelously low prices. Who does this interest. Why everybody, for the "coverings for the feet" is a subject of importance to all of us. When you require anything in this line, which Carrents."s catallianormi, No. 3th Broodway, between Pith and 12th-sta.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR ALL CLASSES .- The best place to purchase year Boots and Shoes is at Castrality.

Ro. 813 Broadway. He makes articles of the best quality, and sells them cheaper than any other dealer in the country. His stock embraces every description for young and old. Visit his establishment and make your selections. For great bargains call the Castrality.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Price from \$56 to \$125.

For families, tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these Machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of carning more money than any mechines in the market.

The new Panilly Machines, at \$50 and \$75, are attracting

universal attention. They are much the best Machine ever of-fered at a low price. The prices of all our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES

No. 496 Broadway, New York.

No. 162 Fulton at, Brooklyn.

"Of the three prominent Machines now before the public, we have used two, and carefully watched the working of the third,

and honestly believe GROVER & BAKER's to be the very best we have seen."-[Delaware State Reporter. LESTER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Salesmon No. 483 Breadway, N. Y.

Agents Wanted,

J. H. LESTER. FINALE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.

Warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

P. 8.—Send for a Circular.

NOTICE
We shall sell at Auction This Day at 10 o'clock, through Haggery & Co., on a credit of six month, our Et. 're balance of Pancy and Plais Riemons, consisting of 2,000 cartons, of styles satisfate all classes of trade.

ELLERY, WENDY & HOFFRAUER.

These Bakes are free from damputers. They have been in use for seventeen years; have been tested in 255 accidental fires, and make haves rafteen.

STEARS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

"We prefer them for family use."—; N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Tribune.
Office, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

HARDWARE. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John st., New York.

RIM and MORTICE LOCKS, SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
BRASS and IRON BOLTS SILVER-PLATED DOOR KNORS.

BOCK'S PORCKLAIN GOODS.

GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZE

GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH DIGUSTS.

CHANDELIERS, PERDANTS, BRACKETS, A.S.,
of the istest French, Eurist and American Designs.
FRENCH BRONERS in great variety.
An unequated assortment of the above goods, selected for the
Spring Trade, and at reduced rates. Sympass Phillips.
No. 707 Brondway and No. 331 4th st. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Hest and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by Druggists and Perfumers
yit.

RUPTURE CURED—By MARSH & Co.'s RADI-cal Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose wins, Supporters and Shoulder Bracks. Instruments for deformities under to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ledies' private rooms, and female attendant.

WE are now receiving and opening some very WE REC.

Large invoices of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY,

GENUINE SAVEES CHINA,

having the stamp of the Royal Factory, among which are expisces formerly belonging to the

EMPEROR LOUIS PHILLIPPE,

and purchased at the sale of his effects.

Many of the above goods are of an entirely new class, never before in ported into this country, and we can recomm them for their

EXCREDISG RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

Corner of Broadway and Broomer-

CARPF FING.

NEW AND CROICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUSSBLERY,
No. 426 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
now opening their entire Spring Importations at the following

low rulest
Velvet and Medallions, best English. 10, to 15; per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English. 4, to 11, per yard
Three-ply and lugrain, new styles. 4; to 8, per yard
Floor Oilek tiss, &c., st equally low rates.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

Our magnificent assertment of New STYLES OF CHANDELIERS and Gas Fixtures, will be sold during the Spring Season AT a Small Advance on Cost.

E. V. Haugunwout & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

YOU WHO BAYE INFLUENZA, HACKING COUGHS and colds, with weariness, read:-When the natural outlets for the waste matters of the blood are closed or obstructed, disease at once makes its appearance. It may be headache, or dyspen sia, or distinces; or the mental impressions may be disordered; or fever sets in or scrofula or cancer commences or croup or worms are generated, or epilepsy comes on; or rheumatism, dyscattery or colle rack the body. Now, Buandanth's Pills seem to have been adapted by nature to remove all these difficulties; for while they cannot injure, they are sufficiently power.

nd health lightens what disease has made dark. BRANDEKTH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-st., and by all drugglats.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the chespest, because the best, medicine in the world; over a million baxes of them have been sold within a few months, and the demand is still in creasing. Try them! Manufactory, No. 20 Maiden-lane, N. Y. INDEXICAL PUMICE-STONE SOAP-A superior

article for Scouting and Whiteuing the Hands—removing, as it by negtic, stains of all kinds, tak, pitch, varnish, ke. No counting bouse of workshop should be without it. Sold by No counting Hepsmax & Co., Nos. 161, 289, 511, 736 Broadway.

BILL'S PAIR DYE 50 cents a box, black or brown, warraged Depot, No. I Barchyet, also sold at No. 339
Broadway, and by all Drugglers Infallible Oracent and Flo-Ratia, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. ARCTIC OINT-MENT, for Chaps, Burna, Bulls, Hunious, Piles, &c.

R. R. R.

PAIN CONTROLLED.

In all agenticing diseases the first object is to arrest pain. This done immediately and without the peril attending the use of In all agentuing diseases the first object is to arrest pain. This is done immediately and without the peril attending the use of chloroform oriceptum, by sdashistering inwardly or applying outwardly, or book, Ratway's Rator It does not amply or come at the brain, or throw the patient into a state asphyxics; it simply some allates pain, counts race irretation, and diffuses a mostle glow, he first earnest returning bealth throughout the system. Hence it external injuries, such as bruises, wounds, outsidens, burns, &c., it is invalable. But its grandest results no witnessed in acute disease of the stomach and bowels, in returning health intermittent, and other Fevers, in Neuraliza, Rheumarian, The Dederman, General Debility, and those distressing and depressing Local Complaints and Weakness, to which the feeble as a are enclosively subject. "Thrice is be arroad" who has Ratway's Three Remedies, the Relief, Regulating Pills, and Rosolwott. He is prepared for all constitutional and other disorders, and may traw for the world without consulting a physician.

Ratway's Riemedies for sale by Druggish and Storekeepers scrywhere.

No. 23 Johnst, New York.

SILVER SOAP.—This unique preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Plated and Britannia Wares, Mirror, Marke, Tin, &c., is most convenient and effective. I give a fiper and more durable polish than Whiting or any other rowder—st.p. half the labor, and without soiling the ingers. For chaming the hones paint it is invaluable. Sold by Handley & Co., Nos. 161,889, 511, and 756 Broadway.

THE LAWN AND THE GARDEN.
Though there is still time for planting Deciduous Trees a Sirobs, yet this is peculiarly the month for potting out Kygreens.

PARSONS & Co., Show to Visitors to their Grounds at Figure 1. Figure 1.

Among their best sorts are: long their best sorts are:

Norway Spruce,
Norway Spruce,
Hendick Spruce,
Hendick Spruce,
Himshys Spruce,
Irah Juniper,
Chiness Juniper,
Swedish Juniper,
Heathleaved Juniper,
Golden Arbor Vitze,
Gryptomeria,
Rhedodendrons, &c., &c.,
hile each of the sorte just named has its peculiar charm, a

While each of the sorts just marse has its peculiar charm, and is indispensible to a choice collection, yet, for general planting, none is so satisfactory as the Norway Spune among the larger, and the Rhodedondron among the smaller growing va-

For lists in detail we their Catalogue, which can be obtained by nailer at No. 178 Broadway, or No. 189 Waterett, New-York. CAUTION All persons are hereby forbidden, under the penalties of the aw, exsinst purchasing Sawing Machines of Whitney & Lyon of their agents, as their hecuse from me is this day revoked. E. Howe, Jr., April 25, 1869.

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
BECKEL & BROTHERS No. 19 John st.,
keep the largest assortment of Glass Views. Also, Ellion's
and Sylvester's Collored and ILLUMINATED GROUPS and Paper
Views.

REMOVAL. have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beskman-st., near Nassau-st.

# New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEV & Co.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Moses Taylor leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The mails close at I o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the counter.

Those of our subscribers who have changed their residences on the first of May, will oblige us if they will leave their new address at this office.

Mr. Oliver H. Perry of Fairfield was elected Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday.

It was the People's Party, not the miscalled

Democracy, which triumphed at the Philadelphia election yesterday. The figures will be found else-

Our Spring weather continues fine. A little rain might be an improvement, but, as it is, crops are starting up finely. There is now scarcely a possibility of frost, and the promise of an excellent crop of fruit is daily increasing.

Is it not time that the Board of Aldermen did something toward the repairing of the City Hall? The Councilmen did their part more than a month ago, by passing a resolve that the Street Commissioner go on at once and restore the roof, cupola and clock. There should be no further delay. The damage happened last September and should have been repaired in thirty days.

What is to be done with the streets? Dirt is overwhelming, and dust fills the air like the clouds of Egypt. The Aldermen, who have sold out to Morton, are as stubborn as mules, and no name sent in by the Mayor is treated with any respect. Meantime the Controller cannot pay a dollar toward street-cleaning, except on Broadway, and ought not to. Is it not high time that this wanton outrage upon the people should come to an end !

The Associated Press think it due to the public to state that the Nova-Scotia Telegraph Company have, regardless of the wishes of a large majority of the leading presses of the country, and of the owners of the telegraph lines west of Nova-Scotis, put an end to the foreign news arrangements which bave existed during the past ten years. It is understood that the managers of the Nova-Scotis line have made secret and exclusive arrangements with a private party, who, there is reason to believe, may attempt to use the European news for speculative purposes. For the present, therefore, the public should stand upon their guard. So soon as the Nisgara's news comes to hand, it will be made public upon the bull-tin-boards of the journals, and until that time commercial men must be at the mercy of the Nova-Scotia speculators. We have intelligence from Sackville, N. B., up to 12 o'clock yesterdsy, at which time the Niagara had not

The Republican majority of the Senate of Connecticut met in their chamber at Hartford on Tuesday evening, and nominated Thaddeus Welles of Glastenbury for President, Calvin H. Carter for Clerk, and Day & Clark of The Courant for Printers. Those of the House nominated Augustus Brandegee of New-London for Speaker. but he declined, because of the sudden death, on Monday, of his father, which constrained his absence for a time from the House. They then proceeded to nominate Oliver H. Perry of Fairfield for Speaker, and Wm. W. Stone of New-Haven for First Clerk; but, before proceeding to nominate any Clerks, the following resolution was introduced and passed unanimously:

Whereas, Serious abuses have grown out of the practice of veting error compensation to the Clerks and other officers of the Legislature; therefore Resolved, That we will discountenance and oppose all extra grants Arestred, that we wild associate hance and oppose all extra grants a services performed during the present ression; and, that is ominating such Clerks and other offisers, we do so with the astrance that the compensation by law established will be satisfactly to the nomines of this cancus, and that no extra pay will a sought for or received by them.

That is a most righteous and timely resolution.

We trust that not less than a dozen members of our next Legislature will go to Albany with it in their several pockets, and move it on the first opportunity. Our late Legislature, in spite of the determined resistance of its able and faithful Chairman of Ways and Means, Mr. F. A. Conkling, voted extra compensation to its subordinates, as it had no moral and we think no legal right to dobut, of course, according to precedent. We are disappointed in not learning that there was one among those officials who refused to finger the money, but we are confident that there are at least two of them who now wish they had done so. Honor to Connecticut for having set us so excellent

#### SONORA.

an example!

We presume our readers generally able to decipher the enigmatical dispatches which fitfully reach us from the South-West concerning the move ments of Gen. Henningsen, Col. Lockridge, &c. But, as some may be in the dark, we will do our best to render those Delphic oracles intelligible.

ence, Mexico has been engaged in a struggle to get rid at once of the overweening power of the Church, exercised through the possession of a great proportion of the soil, and maintained by means of the army, a kindred evil inherited from the Spanish Colonial Government. This struggle wears the appearance simply of a series of revolutions, and has repeatedly reduced the country to a condition of great poverty and anarchy. At present it wears a more discouraging aspect than usual. But the very ferocity of the priestly and military party, their bloody slaughter of oppenents and the violent extremes to which they hasten to apply whatever triumphs they gain, seem to evince desperation rather than confidence, and to leave some ground to hope for their final defeat. But it is certain that, however we may speculate as to the eauses and issues of the contest now waged, it has deprived the country of revenue, solvency, power, consideration; and unless soon brought to a more favorable termination, will leave her in the end but "the empty and bloody skin of a victim" of priestly intrigue and military ambition.

Where the carcase is, there the" vultures naturally congregate. All manner of Fillibusters have sniffed the scent of the still warm remains But the northern Departments or States especially invite the inroads of the freebooter. They are but hinly peopled, remote from the more compactly inhabited districts, and all but inaccessible to wellappointed armies. All manner of speculation is on foot looking to their separation from Mexico and annexation to the United States.

Of course, there are large Mexican land-grants, or pretended grants, in the hands of the leading speculators. One of these calls for nearly Forty Millions of acres of land, and may have cost a cent an acre-the purchaser taking his risk as to the right of the granter to sell. Most of the large grants were without consideration, other than a contract to settle and improve, seldom or never even in pretense fulfilled on the part of the grantce. But, as these grants are only wanted to give color to a military raid, they serve their turn as well as better would.

The holders of these grants or claims have energy, audacity, talent, invention: their chief lack is money-a serious but not absolutely fatal want. If they can raise enough to arm and feed a ragged regiment or two, they can depend for the rest on their liberal promises of lands, &c., upon the fruition of their hopes. And, as these promises can never be enforced against the makers, they are not likely to be niggardly in their dispensation.

The calculation of the leading Fillibusters manifestly is that the Pike's Peak gold stories are substantially swindles-that the great body of the adventurers will soon desist from digging and commence starving, and that from these an army of thousands may then be embodied among them, ready for any enterprise that promises glory and plunder. By their help, it is expected that Chihuahua, Durango and Sonora may be easily detached from Mexico and prepared for formal Annexation to this country. And, should "Pike's · Peak" prove the will-o'-wisp that is generally expected, hundreds if not thousands may easily be enrolled there for a land-stealing foray on Mexico.

Such is the gist of the matter as it now stands; but every week's developments may change it.

#### WISE AGAIN.

We were a little too fast, the other day, in complimenting Governor Wise upon having witten . short letter. That short letter, it now appears, was only a premonitory symptom, a mere flourish of of the pen preliminary to one of those copious unburdenings in which it is one of the Governor's idiosyncrasies to indulge. He is the same person, in this respect at least, that he was twenty years sgo, when, as a Whig, he used to make speeches by the three days together against the policy of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren-orations of such intolerable length as first to have given rise, if we mistake not, to the idea of the one-hour rule, What Mr. Wise did then by word of mouth, he now does with his pen. Having taken that pen in hand, he has found it impossible to lay it aside without perpetrating a pamphlet-having followed up the letter, of which we spoke the other day, b another, which fills no less than thirty columns of

The Richmond Enouirer. This letter is addressed to the editor of an ob scure Alabama paper, who reversed the usual order of proceeding by first nominating Governor Wise for the Presidency, and then writing to ask an exposition of his political views. This long letter, however, by no means goes over the same variety of topics as the short one. Taking it for granted, as it would seem, that the Slavery question is the only one in which the Southern public and his Alabama correspondent would be likely to feel any interest. Governor Wise confines himself entirely to

that. There have been various indications hitherto of a disposition on the Governor's part to take up a sort of middle position, and to recommend himself as a person whom the North might accept as a candidate for the Presidency. There were appearances of this same thing in the Governor's preliminary short letter, especially in those paragraphs of it in which he Ismented the folly of the slaveholders in throwing away all character for justice by attempting to assume more than equality, and instead of demanding their own due, trying to deprive others of theirs. It now appears, however, that in these sentences the Governor merely meant to rebuke the attempt to force upon Kansas a Constitution in the formation of which fraud and force had acted the leading part-his hostility to that procedure having been based entirely on his love of fair play, and not at all upon any concurrence in Mr. Douglas's doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories and Congressional non-intervention on the question of Slavery. In fact, the larger part of his last letter is devoted to the demolition of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty and Congressional nonintervention-a work upon which he enters as elaborately and zealously as if it had not been fifty times already done to his hand, both in Congress and out, by Republican orators and Republican newspapers. He maintains that the people of the Terri ories, so far from being sovereign and entitled to establish and regulate their own institutions their own way, possess no political power at all except such as Congress may see fit to delegate to them; which delegation of powers cannot extend beyond the powers inherent in Congress, and the exercise of which it is not only the right but the duty of Congress to resume whenever the Territorial authorities shall fail in the proper dis-

charge of their duties. But while thus fully agreeing with the Republicans as to the origin, nature, extent and limits of the political power of the inhabitants of the Territories, Mr. Wise differs from them in toto, and not only from them but also from Mr. Douglas, as Republicans hold-in accordance with the doctrines of the Common Law, recognized a hundred times over by our Courts, both Federal and State, and till very recently never questioned nor doubted by any body-that Slavery is an exceptional institution, contrary to natural right, and that it can exist only by force of positive law; and since they do not find among the powers delegated to Congress the power to establish Slavery, they deay that Congress has any power to establish it, or to delegate to any Territorial Legislature the power to establish it. On the other hand, the general power of legislation over the Territories, vested in Congress, extends to the security and protection of all natural rights, under which head the prohibition of Slavery is as much included as the prohibition of theft or trespass, both which are substantially included in it.

Mr. Wise, however, does not believe in natural rights, but only in rights of prescription. Even he does not care to go so far as to argue that American Slavery was right in its inception. He is content to maintain that it is right now. Lapse of time, laws of centuries, habitudes of society, give, so he assumes, to Southern slaveholders as perfect a title to their slaves as to their other goods and chattels-reasoning sound enough in all those States in which Slavery is established by law, but which totally fails the moment the master takes his human chattel beyond the range of those laws. Forgetting, or winking out of sight this essential distinction-a distinction fully understood by the framers of the Federal Constitution, and in the Fugitive clause distinctly recognized-Governor Wise insists that slave property in the Territories stands on precisely the same footing with any other property and is entitled to the same protection, and that if the Territorial Legislature fails to give this protection, Congress is bound itself to interpose. He is not satisfied to have the slaveholder turned over for the protection of his rights to the Supreme Court of the United States, as has lately been pro posed. He wants no mere reversal of decisions or nullification of exactments unfavorable to slave property-he wants positive action in its favor, and this he insists that in the last resort, it is the duty of Congress to give.

Nor is it to the Territories merely that this duty on the part of Congress is limited. It must not only look after the protection of slave property in the Territories; it must do the same thing in the District of Columbia, and in all the places throughout the Union occupied as forts, navy yards. &c., of which the jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States. Under the Constitution, the right to hold slaves exists-so Mr. Wise thinksin all these places, and it is the duty of Congress to uphold and maintain it.

There seems but one thing wanted to make this system complete. To be logical and consistent, Gov. Wise is bound to maintain that Congress ought never to consent, nay, further, that it has no constitutional power to consent, to the admission of any new State of which the Constitution prohibits Slavery. What becomes of the vaunted right of slaveholders to go with their slaves into all the Territories of the United States and to be protected there by Congress in holding them, if by the time they have got comfortably settled, their houses built and their lands in cultivation, they are liable to be turned out neck and heels by a State Constitution! Would it not be altogether more sensible and reasonable to prevent them coming in at first? If, as Governor Wise argues, the inhabitants and the Legislature of a Territory have no political power whatever, except such as Congress may delegate to them, and if Congress possesses no power to prohibit Slavery, or to delegate the power to prohibit it, how does it happen that between these three, neither of which possesses the power to prohibit Slavery, a State Constitution can be formed and put into operation which does actually prohibit it? By amending his platform in this particular, Governor Wise can hardly lose anything at the North, while he will not only save his character as a logician, but will recommend himself

#### JUDGE FITZHUGH.

still further to the favorable consideration of the

Charleston Convention

We published some time since a communication from Oregon, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Edward C. Fitzhugh, who had lately been ap pointed by the President one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, was at the time of his appointment laboring under a charge of murder.

The trial of Judge Fitzhugh took place on the 16th of March, before Chief-Justice McFadden, and a report of it in The Olympia Pioneer and Democrat is now before us, forwarded to us by the Judge himself, with the request that, as an act of justice to him, we should transfer it to our columns. It is too long for that, but we shall accurately state the substance of it. According to the testitimony of two witnesses who saw the affray, or a part of it, Wilson, the party killed, was drunk at the time. Offended at being ordered by Fitzhugh off his premises, he challenged Fitzhugh to fight, approached him and seized hold of him, just at which moment Fitzhugh's pistol went off, wounding Wilson in the groin, of which wound he afterward died. There were two other persons present at the time, one of whom took the pistol away Neither of these was examined at the trial, but the declarations made at the time by the person who took the pistol were admitted, to the effect that when he took it both parties had hold of it; also Fitzbugh's declaration at the time that he did not intend to harm Wilson, and that, in fact, Wilson shot himself. It was also testified that Fitzhugh, upon going to see the wounded man, told him that, if it had not been for his (Wilson's) folly in grasping the pistol, it would not have gone off. It was testified that Fitzhugh's hand and coat-sleeve were burnt by the powder.

The indictment would appear to have been based upon a deposition made by Wilson himself previous to his death, which deposition or testimony as to its contents the prosecution proposed to introduce as a dying declaration; but the presiding Judge excluded it, as not coming within the rule. The Judge instructed the Jury, on the request of the prosecuting attorney, that the prosecution had failed to make out a case either of murder or criminal manslaughter, and the Jury acquitted the defendant at once. We are not disposed to quarrel with this ver-

dict, though the prosecution does not seem to have been very vigorously pressed. At the same time, we must still remain of opinion that it is not quite the thing to appoint a man as Judge who has a charge of murder hanging over him, even though that charge may result in an acquittal. It is rather a delicate thing for the colleagues of a Judge to be obliged to try him for murder, or anything else; and we think it would have been more decorous that the trial should have preceded the appoint-Ever since the establishment of her independ- to the powers of Congress in the premises. The ment. As to the charge of The Pioneer and Demo-

crat, that the indictment was got up by the Judge's enemies, we have only to say that this was a case highly proper to be solemnly investigated, and that it was rather a kindness than an injury to the Judge to give bim a chance to purge himself by a verdict of acquittal.

#### AFRICANS FOR SALE.

Somebody has taken the pains to send us, under an envelope postme and Memphis, Tenn., the following handbill:

"AT AUCTION.

AT AUCTION.

"SOMETHING NEW.

"SULLERLY

"KONGO AFRICANS.

"ACOR 29 years old.

"SOL, 19 years old.

"JENSE. 16 years old.

"JENSE. 16 years old.

"MOSES, 19 years old.
"These Africans, with eight or ten mattree, will be sold, regarding of present out.

"These Arreors, "This DAY, at 11 o'clock.
"THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
"Ore at Bargains are expected. Come one, come all. Sale at "BYRD HILL.

ursday, 28th, 1859."

If this is to be accepted as an authentic document, and if Mr. Byrd Hill is not playing tricks upon his customers, and seeking by a startling announcement to draw a crowd of bidders, we are authorized to suppose that these "six likely Kongo Africans" are either part of the importation of the Wanderer, or else of some of those previous importations, the announcement of which by the New-Orleans journals, though received with incredulity at the time, there is now too much reasen to accept as correct.

Should any such Africans be actually offered for sale, and should they be purchased, that transaction, according to the law as recently laid down by Mr. Justice Campbell, in his charge to the Grand Jury for the Southern District of Alabama, will be a violation of the laws of the United States, for which both the suctioneer and the purchasers will be linble to indictment: while it will be the duty of the United States Attorney for the District to obtain from the District or Circuit Judge authority to seize the Africans for the purpose of delivering them to the President of the United States, to be returned to their native country. As President Buchanan professes a great horror of the revival of the African slave-trade, we trust he will cause this matter to be looked after, and Mr. Byrd Hill, and any other parties implicated, to be held to a strict account.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office at Albany on Tuesday, the lease to James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan of the West-Washington Market property was renewed for the ensuing year by a upanimous vote. It was intimated, we believe, that further renewals will be granted, if necessary, until the question of title raised by the City shall have been finally adjudiested. May we not hope that such decision will not

long be delayed? This is a very valuable piece of ground, and, if it belongs to the City, she ought to have and enjoy it from and after the earliest day: if the title is not in the City, then we have paid quite enough by way of fees and costs in a fruitless attempt to obtain it. The propriety and importance of an early settlement is manifest; let it not be delayed even for a day.

The Express finds fault with us for not publishing Mr. Hiram Ketchum's late speech in full. We really must insist on being allowed to judge what to publish in these columns out of the immensity of matter constantly pressing upon us. We printed Mr. Ketchum's text and his summing up of the case, and we confined our comments to these. We could not have printed the entire effusion without crowding out news that seemed to us of more general interest. If any of our readers were moved by what we gave to desire more of the same sort, they know where to look for it. We think, however, they generally had enough of it.

#### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4, 1859. Colonel Johnson, brother-in-law of Mr. Minister McLane, who was sent by the War Department to Mexico, in the hope that he might secure the right to construct a Military Road from Arizona to the Gulf of California, through Sonora and Chihuahua, which should serve as an entering wedge toward the acquisition of those Provinces, returned vesterday without having accomplished anything. The dispatches which he brought confirmed the already published intelligence as to the condition of the country, and represented Mr. McLane as despairing of any immediate improvement.

General Cass is better and attends to the business

of his department. Negotiations were attempted recently for the purchase of The States, but all overtures were declined, that paper having the best chance of getting the Senate printing.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4, 1859. Nothing is yet known as to the bids for the Pacific mail service, nor will there be any communication on the subject by the Post-Office Department until the decision is made.

The Postmaster-General, who left for New-York yes terday, is expected to return on Friday.

All commissions of Special Agents of the Post-Office
Department issued prior to March 14last and not signed

by the present Pestmaster-General have been revoked, and their return to the Department requested. Wm. McAboy of Wisconsin, who has just been ap-pointed Register of the Land Office at Superior, has

been directed to proceed thither without delay, as a

sale of 1,100,000 acres of public land will take place in sale of 1,100,000 acres of public land will take place in that district on the 6th and 20th of June.

The Government has not yet taken definite action in the troubles among the Federal efficers in Utah, but will wait for further information from that Territory, especially as to the course of Judge Cradiebaugh. The indications are that Gov. Cumming will be sustained by the Administration, his conduct being regarded as wise and conciliatory. Such instructions will shortly be forwarded to Utah as will prevent further difficulties among the Federal authorities. From all that can be ascertained no trouble is apprehended from the

ascertained no trouble is apprehended from the Memoras.

Witnesses from Tennessee, summoned by the United States, have appeared before the Grand Jury of this District; and, it is said that a true bill has been found against certain Government Agents for false vouchers in the purchase of mules for the army.

It is reported that the delay in awarding the California will be contact to differences in the

nia meil contract is owing to differences in the Nicaragua Canal Company. The New-Orleans Picayune of Friday last, on in-

form ation from Vera Ciuz, says:
"Mr. McLane had, when the last steamer left, about "Mr. McLane had, when the last steamer left, about abandoned the idea of going up to the Table Lands for the present, and this both because of the distracted state of the country and the desire to be near the Government with which he is in official communication. He designed, therefore, to go on board one of our shipson-war at Sacrificios, probably the Savannah, till her relief by the Saratoga. He proposed, or had proposed in what manner is not stated), to put himself in communication with the leaders of the opposing party, for the purpose of protecting the lives and someward. munication with the leaders of the opposing party, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens, and in the name of humanity stay-American citizens, and in the name of numbers, ing this unnatural war, or at least softening down some of its more formidable features.

## Funeral of Samuel Yeagor.

cial Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Easton, Ps., Wednesday, May 4, 1859. The funeral of Samuel Yeager took place this after soon. St. John's Church, where the services were held, was filled, and mary were unable to get scale. The church was draped in black, the pulpit, chandehers and pillars being covered with it. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Greenwald, who took for his text the 20th verse of the 71st Psalm. After the services, the remains were followed by the mouraers and a vast number of sorrowing citizens. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded.

## Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 4, 1850. Oliver H. Perry, Republican, was, to-day, closted Speaker of the House of Representatives by a vote of 117 out of 228. Several members were absent. W. W. Stone, and D. E. Holcomb, Republicans, were elected Clerks. The Senate was also organized by election of Republican officers,

#### Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

SACKVILLE, N. B., May4-9:30 p.m. We have reliable information from Halifax that there are yet no signs of the R. M. steamship Nisgara, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, and fully das. The weather there is fine, with a light south-costoriy

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 4, 1859. The steamship Quaker City is below with Havana intes of the 2d instant. The news is unimportant, No fillibusters had been seen.

Sugar was dull. Stock 296,000 boxes. Exchange

#### on New-York was I per cent premium, and on London 131 per cent. Canadian Parliament-Smith

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, May 4, 1859.
The Government last night were sustained by the egislative Council, the supplies being finally passed. Parliament was prorogued at 4 p. m. to-day.
The following is a synopsis of the Governor's speech:
"HONGRABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNCIL A

The following is a synopsis of the Governor's speech:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly: I am glad to release you earlier than usual, and congratulate you upon having accomplished so unch useful work. I have laid before you the answer of her Majesty's Secretary of State, expressing her satisfaction at the ultimate decision in regard to the seat of Government. You have made provision for commuting the feudal right in Lower Canada, and have placed additional restraint on the powers of municipalities to borrow, while you have taken steps for gradually enforcing the fulfillment of local obligations already incurred. In my opinion nothing could be more injurious to the credit of the Province, than the impression that such obligations could be impaired or evaded. You have amended the tariff, and while I regret the necessity for incrensing some duties on imports, I hope the principle on which the duties are imposed will alleviate their pressure. It is satisfactory to see that the income of the Province for the first quarter of the current year shows signs of the revival of trade, as well as an incrense in our resources. You have invited her Majesty's broad dominions would such a visit be hailed with more affectionate and genuine loyalty. With an earnest prayer that Providence may bless us with an abundant harvest and restored prosperity, I now terminate this session."

ow terminate this session."
Wm. Smith O'Brien arrived here last night, and was with a band of finest agrived here tast night, and was with a band of nusic, escorted him to the Rossin House. To-day addresses were presented by the St. Patrick Association and other bodies.

#### Pennsylvania Politics.

ALTOONA, Pa., Wednesday, May 4, 1859.
The State Central Committee of the State Rights
Democracy is in session here (John W. Forney, Chairuan) for a full and free interchange of sentiment.
There is nuch enthusiasm and determination to press

There is much enthusiasm and determination to press forward the movement.

They have resolved that it is inexpedient to nominate a State ticket; proclaim unalterable opposition to the destrice of Corgression-lintervention as advacated by the Republicans for the prohibition of Slavery; in the Territories, or as advocated by the Administration Democrats for the protection of Slavery; and recommend the friends of Popular Sovereignty to vote for no candidates at future elections who refuse to stand clearly upon the dectrine which recognizes the principle that the people of the Territories shall form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. They also recommend to the States' Rights Denocracy to demand at all times the adoption of the principles promulgated by the Harrisburg Convention, which were enumerated in the Cincianati Platform and Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance.

## The National Typographical Con-

Vention.

Boston, Wednesday, May 4, 1859. 1

At the session of the National Typographical Convention this forenoon, Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the place for holding the next annual Convention.

The New-York Printer was recommended as the organ of the craft throughout the Union, and a resolu-

the feasibility of abolishing Sunday labor, was offered by Mr. McCoudrey of Grand Rapids, and discussed at length. Pending action on it, the Convention ad-The Delegates will visit Deer Island this afternoon

## National Medical Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

Four essays, sent in to compete for the annual prize, were read, and all rejected. Dr. Joseph Jones of Augusta, Ga., read a paper on the Chemical Analysis of the Fluids and Secretions of the Body in Cases of Malarious Diseases. It was subsequently proposed to refer this paper to the Prize Committee for the annual prize, but Dr. Jones objected. All the proceedings thus far have been harmonious, and exceedingly interecting in a scientific point of view.

The Medical Convention reassembled this afternoon. Dr. Comarys offered a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a Committee of Five to confer with the Committee of Medical Teachers, and to report at the next annual meeting.

Resolutions from the New-Jersey Medical Society, asking the establishment of a Board of Censors from each Supreme Court Judicial District, to grant diplonas to all proper members of the Association was referred to a Committee of Conference.

Resolutions were passed instructing the same Committee to confer with the State Medical Societies to precure information throughout the profession, by car-LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

procure information throughout the profession, by car-rying into effect the standard of preliminary educa-tion adopted by this Associated adopted by this Association at its organization in Dr. Sayre of New-York offered a resolution, that each State Medical Society is requested to appoint annually two Delegates for each State College, to attend all examinations of candidates for graduation; that each College permit such Delegates to participate in the examination and vote on the qualification of such candidates. Referred to the Committee on Con-

ference.
Dr. Jones read a paper, which was referred to the

Con mittee on Prize Escays.

Dr. Berjamin W. Dudley was unanimously admitted a permanent member. Adjourned till to-morrow. Naval Matters, etc

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, May 4, 1859. The U. S. steamer Water-Witch arrived here to The Prussian frigate Geffeon, Capt. Donnar, has also arrived here, twenty-one days from Vera Cruz. The passage was a very stormy one. She will remain here eight or ten days, and then proceed on a cruise. All

## on board of her are well. The launch of the steamer Richmond has been post-

Robbery.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

James T. Root, whicky merchant, decamped to-day with \$6,000 belonging to John Snyder. A reward has been offered for his arrest.

# Getting Money on False Pretenses. Bosron, Wednesday, May 4, 1839. F. A. Bartlett, formerly a lawyer of New-York, and for three years past conddential cierk to Commodore Stringham at Charlestown Navy Yard, has suddenly left these parts, after cheating numerous tradesmen by using the name of the Commodore.

Fugitive Slave Case in Zanesville.

ZARESVILLE, O., Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

Jackson, the fugitive slave, was the morning delivered to his master, to be taken back to Virgnia. large crowd followed the parties to the railroad depot but there was no attempt at a recous.